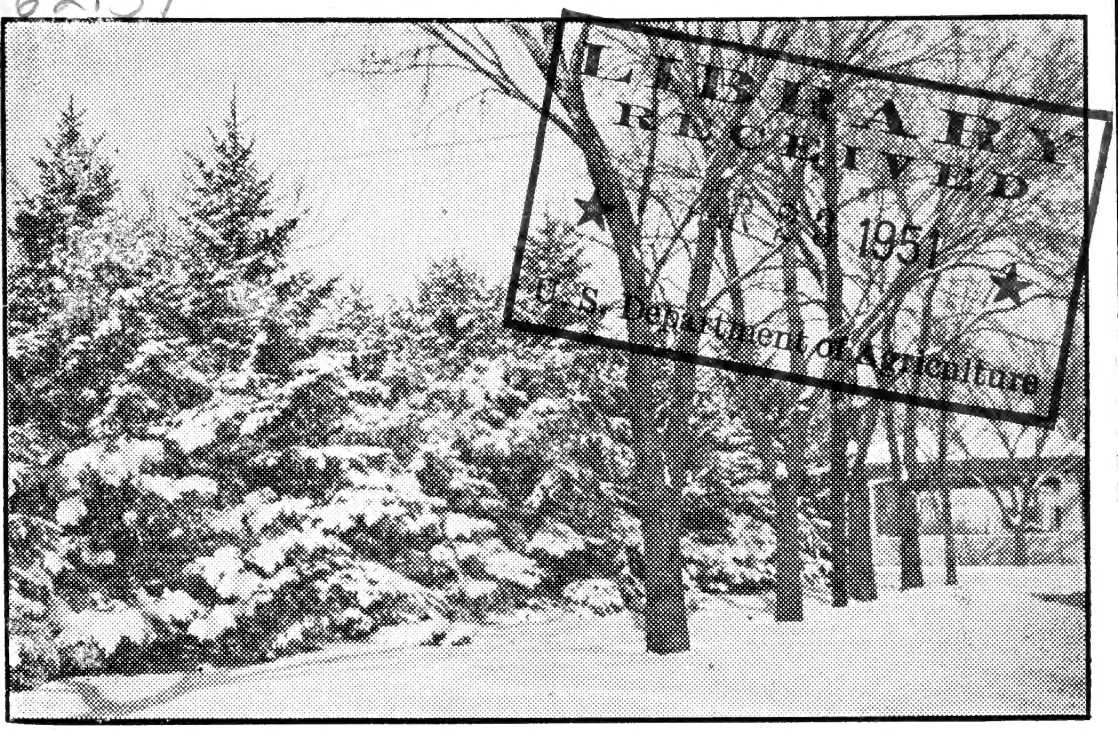

SHADE TREES

Shrubs
Windbreak and Ornamental

Berries
The kind I sell in season

Evergreens

Perennial Garden Plants

Perennial Flowers

Vines and Bulbs

Annual Garden Plants

— 1951 —

Paulsen Nursery And Floral Shop

Chas. Paulsen, Prop.

Minden, Nebraska **Phone 288-J**

Located 3 Blocks East of the North Depot
Just East of the Swimming Pool

In this catalogue, you will find a number of experiments printed that were true under existing conditions. If your soil is the same as ours, the results will be the same; if your soil is different, you may expect different results. More or less moisture might make a difference, too. I have also listed plant foods that have in certain cases caused food deficiencies that resembled disease.

Floral Shop

The floral shop is used to display blooming plants, novel flower holders, pottery, and cut flowers. In the workshop are materials for making Christmas wreaths, and novel displays which will be made to order.

Baskets of flowers are arranged for anniversary and birthday celebrations or for community celebrations in lodges, churches, and homes.

Bouquets are also made for anniversary or community celebrations for lodge, church, or home.

Corsages are made for Valentine's day, Mother's day, anniversary, graduation, or for the best girl friend.

Wedding arrangements:

For more elaborate weddings we have four white pedestal baskets as well as smaller ones. We also have kneeling pillow, aisle cloth, candles, candelabra, and many garden flowers.

The bride can select arrangements from our books or pictures, for her flowers and those of her attendants for home or church and her own bridal bouquet.

Arrangements are discussed in detail which often takes considerable time. Sometimes several appointments are made, especially where Orchids or other rare flowers are wanted.

Funeral pieces of all kinds. We have books with pictures from which you may select pieces to be made up as pictured or altered to suit your requirements.

After the selections are made the size, colors, kind of flowers, ribbon, and gold letters are discussed in detail.

Greenhouse

In August, 1949, we bought the Hansen Greenhouse and Floral Shop. We have installed an air circulating gas heating unit, 85,000 B.T.U. which has ultra modern thermostatic control. It gives us an opportunity to study plant growth every day in the year and see blossoms every day. We have many varieties of plants and will be adding more as we get the room.

African Violets	Cyclamen	Lantana
Amaryllis	Daisies	Lilies
Aster	Ferns	Lupines
Azaleas	Feverfew	Petunia
Begonia	Flowering Maple	Philodendron
Caladium	Foliage Plants	Poinsettia
Calla Lilies	Fuchsias	Saintpaulias
Cannas	Geraniums	Snapdragons
Carnation	Gladioli	Succulents
Christmas	Gloxinias	Verbena
Cactus	Hibiscus Double	Tritomas
Chinese	Hydrangeas	Vinca
Evergreen	Ivy	Violet

We also grow annual flowers, cabbage, and tomato plants and flower seeds.

Roses

Hansa, large hardy $1.00

F. J. Grootendorst, perpetual blooming ..... .75

Red Roses

Red Radiance
Red Talisman

Pink Roses

Editor McFarland
Pink Radiance

Yellow Roses

Golden Dawn
Sunburst

White Roses

Caledonia
K. A. Victoria

Multi-Colored

Talisman
President Hoover

Polyanthas

Ideal
Gold Salmon

Climbing Roses

White Climbing Beauty
Red Talisman
Paul's Scarlet

Each ..... 75c; 6 for $4.00

Many of these tearoses are semi-hardy and tender in our climate. Planting the graft three or four inches deeper generally prevents them from freezing too bad. In winter most of them freeze close to the ground, but some of them freeze below the ground and still come up to bloom.

They require a sunny place and plenty of water. If the ground contains manure, watch out for white grubworms.

We recommend peat moss as fertilizer for roses.

Dusting sulphur is safely used for most rose bugs and copper sulphate for ground disease such as fungus.

We have many roses that are not listed.

These are hardy roses and patented roses at ..... $1.25 to $1.50

Doctor, Peace, or Poinsettia $2.00

Dahlias

These tubers are easily grown providing they get plenty of water and sun.

Name — Classification	Color
Bronze Call—Large	Bronze
Nathan Hale—Large	Copper
Thomas Edison—Large	Royal Purple
Watchung Giant—Large	Golden Yellow
White King—Large	White
Troef—Large	Violet
Scarlet Leader—Cactus	Geranium Red
Sheik—Cactus	Lilac Purple
Jersey Dainty—Cactus	White
Atomic—Miniature	Pinkish Purple
Baby Royal—Miniature	Salmon
Blue Bell—Miniature	Blue-Violet
Fairy—Miniature	Pink
James Vick—Miniature	Red
Catherine—Pompom	Yellow
Edith Mueller—Pom.	Orange & Salmon Red
Joe Fette—Pompom	White
Mary Munns—Pompom	Lavender
Red Warrior—Pompom	Bright Red
Michigan—Large	White
Anna Benedict—Large	Red
Yellow Prince—Large	Yellow

We have large Yellow and Pink Dahlias.

Price — 15c to $1.00

Bulbs

Regal Lilies, each	$ .25
Narcissus	12 for 1.00
Tuberous rooted Begonias	.25
Tulips—Double Red	12 for 1.00
Tulips—Mixed	24 for 1.00
Russian Lilies, each	.25
Dahlias, 30 varieties	.15 to 1.00
Cannas	.10
Glads	25 for 1.00
Tiger Lily	25c each, or 5 for 1.00
Star of Bethlehem	12 for .25
Grape Hyacinth	12 for .25
Chionodoxa Luciliae or Glory of the Snow	100 for 2.50

Gladiolus

Gladioli are by far the most popular garden flower. They grow in either poor or good soil and bloom vigorously providing they get plenty of water. We have over fifty varieties not mentioning our nice ruffled ones. First planting should be about May 1, and continue planting every two weeks until about July 10 for continuous blooming. The latest plantings will bloom just before frost.

Some of our customers buy hundreds of them, others just buy a few of the newer varieties.

Mixed Varieties—large	100 for $4.00
Mixed Varieties—medium	100 for 3.00

Algonquin
Blaze
Blue Beauty
Beacon
Burma
Coral Glow
Casablanca
Corona
Elizabeth the Queen
Flora Farmer
Hopman's Glory
Jeanie
King Lear
King Tan
King Klick
Lavender Gold
Lavender Prince
Minuet
Maid of Orleans
Mrs. Mark's Memory
Margaret Beaton
Majuba
Masquerade
Margaret Fulton
Oriental Pearl
Prestige
Picardy
Red Lighting
Regent Scarlet
Rose Splendor
Stoplight
Snow Prince
Valeria
Wanda
White Gold
Yellow Herald

Chrysanthemums

	Bloom	Height
September Dawn—Bronze, Medium, 3 in.		2 - 2½ ft.
Algonquin—Yellow, Early		1½ - 2 ft.
Autumn Light—Light Bronze, Early Button		1½ - 2 ft.
Bronze J. F.—Bronze, Medium		2 ft.
Charles Nye—Yellow, Early, 3 in.		2 - 2½ ft.
Cream, incurved—White, Medium, 3 in. (Semi-double)		2½ ft.
Exelcer—Yellow, Late, 2½ in.		2½ ft.
Gold Harvest—Bronze, Early Button		1½ - 2 ft.
Harbinger—Bronze-Yellow, Medium (Very fine)		2 - 2½ ft.
Judith Anderson—Yellow, Medium Button		1 - 1½ ft.
Miss Lear—Pink, Medium, 2½ in.		1½ - 2 ft.
Orchid Jewell—Orchid, Medium Button		2½ - 3 ft.
Pink, Late, 4 in.		2½ - 3 ft.
Pink Dolly—Pink, Late, 2½ in.		2½ - 3 ft.
Philadelphia—Wine Red, Medium, 3 in.		2½ - 3 ft.
Polar Ice—White, Early, 3 in.		1½ - 2 ft.
Red Burgundy—Bronze-Red, Medium, 2½ in.		2 ft.
Ruby Red—Red, Early, 2½ in.		1½ - 2 ft.
Salute—Wine Red, Early, 3 in.		1½ - 2 ft.
Semi Bronze—Light Bronze, Med., Double		2½ - 3 ft.
Vulkan—Red, Medium, 2½ in.		2½ - 3 ft.
White Dolly—White, Late, 3 in.		4 ft.
Yellow Spoon—Yellow, Medium, 3 in.		2½ - 3 ft.
Youth—Pink, Medium, 3½ to 4 in.		2½ ft.

CUSHION MUMS

Bronze—2 in., Early, 1½ feet
Copper—2 in., Early, 1¼ feet
Pink—2 in., Early, 1 foot
Red—2 in., Early, 1 foot
White—2 in., Early, 1 foot
Yellow—2 in., Early, 1 foot

Plant and water each week until buds form, then twice a week. Pinch bud when about 9 inches high so that plant will spread out except for cushion mums which do so without pinching.

Plants sent mail order about May 1st, 10% extra.

Chrysanthemums, each	$ .25
5 Mums, your choice	1.00
12 Mums, our choice (all different)	2.00

Perennials

Asters	$ .25
Alyssum	
Aquilegia (Columbine)	.35 to .50
Bleeding Heart	.50 to .75
Baby Breath (3 varieties)	.35 to .50
Blue Flax	.35
Buttercups (2 varieties)	.25 to .35
Chrysanthemums	See List
Coreopsis	.25
Creeping Phlox	.75
Coneflower	.25
Candytuft	.35
Coral Bell	.50
Carnation	.50
Daisies—Shasta	6 for 1.00
Daisies—English	.25
Delphinium	.25 to .75
Dianthus	.25 to .50
Gaillardia	.25
Gypsophilia—Double	.50
Ghost Plant	.25
Golden Glow	.35
Hibiscus	.25
Iris	.10 to .50
Lupines	.50
Lavender	.30
Lily-of-the-Valley	12 for 1.00
Lythrum	.50
Oriental Poppy	.25
Phlox (4 varieties)	3 for 1.00
Platycodon	.25
Pyrethrum	.25 to .50
Peonies	.50 to 1.00
Ribbon Grass	.20
Statice	.35 to .50
Sweet William	.25
Stokesia	.25
Sweet Peas—Hardy	8 for 1.00
Spiderwort	.35
Tritoma, Red Hot Poker Plant	.50
Veronica	.15
Violets	.15 to .35
Violas	.20
Weigela	.75

Ornamentals

SHRUBS

- Purple Leaf Plum, each $1.60
- Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab, each 1.50
- Hopa Flowering Crab, each 1.00
- Snow Ball, each ..... .50 to 2.50
- Korean Cherries, each ..... .75
- Carragana, each ..... .50 to 1.00
- Hydrangea, each ..... .75
- Golden Bell, each ..... .50 to 1.50
- Privet, each ..... .07 to .10
- Pussy Willow, each ..... .50
- Orange Quince ..... .75
- Buddleia (4 varieties) ..... .50
- Bittersweet ..... .50 to 1.00
- Spirea (6 varieties) ..... .10 to 1.50
- Tamarix ..... .25 to 1.00
- Persimmon, 12 ft. 5.00
- Elderberry ..... .50 to 1.00
- Mock Orange ..... .50 to 1.00
- Rose of Atica ..... .50
- Barberry ..... .25 to 1.00
- Cotoneaster ..... .30 to 1.00
- Dogwood ..... .50 to 1.00
- Flowering Almond ..... .75 to 1.00
- Pride of Dorchester ..... .75
- Nine Bark ..... .75
- High Bush Cranberry 1.00
- Lilacs —
  - Common ..... 100 @ 5.00
  - Red ..... 1.00 to 2.00
  - White ..... 1.00 to 2.00
  - French Double 1.00
  - German 1.00
  - Des Fontaines Double White 1.50
  - Mdm. LeMoine Double White 1.50
  - Pres. Loubet Double Purple Red 1.50
- Red Japanese Maple, 1 foot 1.00
- Weigela ..... .75

Crop Report on My Fruits

P—Planted
C—Crops
F—Failure
B—Blooms

Year—	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
I. Apples												
1. Anoka	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
2. Wealthy			P			C	C	C	C	C	C	C
3. Delicious			P			B	B	B	C	C	C	F
4. Whitney Crab									C	C	C	C
5. Red Bird												
6. Red Delicious			P			B	B	B	C	C	C	F
II. Cherry												
1. Early Richmond				C	C	C	C	C	F	C	F	C
2. Montmorency				C	C	C	C	C	F	C	F	C
III. Pears												
1. Douglas	P							C	C		C	C
2. Clapp's Favor.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C
IV. Peaches												
1. Seedlings				P			C	C	F	C	C	B
2. 3 Grafted Varieties					P			F	F	F	C	F
V. Plums												
1. Wauneta	P			C	C	C	C	C	F	C	C	F
2. Apricot	P			F	F	F	F	C	C	C	C	F
3. Omaha		P				C	C	C	F		C	F
VI. Apricots												
1. Manchurian		P			C	C	C	F	C	C	C	F
2. Morpark		P							C	F	C	F
VII. Quince												
1. Japanese												
VIII. Gooseberries												
1. Downing		P		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
2. Hutton		P		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
3. Pickwell								P	C	C	C	C
IX. Dewberries		P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
X. Boysenberries		P			C	F	F	C	F	F	F	F
XI. Blackberries		P			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
XII. Youngberries		P			F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
XIII. Currants					P			C	C	C	C	C
XIV. Red Rasp.	P		C	C	C	C					C	C
XV. Black Rasp.	P		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
XVI. June Berries		P		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
XVII. Grapes	P			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

Fruit Trees

APRICOT

Apricot Seedlings	$ .50 to $1.00
Apricot Seedlings, small	10 for 1.00
Apricot—Moorepark	1.50

Other apricots are semi-hardy and are sold as such here.

APPLE

	Each	5 Small	6 Large
Anoka	$ .50—$1.00	$2.00	$5.00
Early Harvest	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Delicious Red	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Double Red Jonathan	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Duchess Red	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Yel. Transparent	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Whitney Crab	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Wealthy	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00
Winesap	.50— 1.00	2.00	5.00

5-N-1 APPLE

This means five different varieties grafted on one tree. Each $2.50

CHERRY

Sour or Sweet Yellow Glass

	Small	Medium	Large
Sweet Yellow Glass	$1.25	$1.50	$1.75
Montmorency	1.25	1.50	1.75
Early Richmond	1.25	1.50	1.75
English Morello	1.25	1.50	1.75

PEACH TREES

Peach	$ .50
Polly Peach	1.25

PEAR

	Small	Large
Clapp's Favorite	$1.25	$1.50
Bartlett	1.25	1.50

NUT TREES

Northern Grown Seedlings

Walnut—Thomas	3.00
Walnut	$1.00 to $2.50
Pecan	each 50c or 3 for 1.50
Hickory	each 50c or 3 for 1.00
Horse Chestnut—small	1.00

PLUMS

	Small	Medium	Large
Apricot Plum	$1.25	$1.50	$1.75
Compass	1.25	1.50	1.75
Wauneta	1.25	1.50	1.75
Sapa	1.25	1.50	1.75
Superior	1.25	1.50	1.75
Toka	1.25	1.50	1.75
Omaha	1.25	1.50	1.75
Opata	1.25	1.50	1.75
Quince		2.50	

GRAPES

Concord	25c each; 5 for $1.00
Niagara	25c each

Number of Trees and Plants per Acre

Varieties; distance apart—number per acre
Apples; 30 x 30 = Trees 48
Apricots 20 x 20 = Trees 108
Cherries, Sour 18 x 18 = Trees 134
Cherries, Sweet 24 x 24 = Trees 75
Grapes 8 x 8 = Vines 680
Peaches 18 x 18 = Trees 134
Pears 26 x 26 = Trees 64
Plums 16 x 16 = Trees 170
Plums 18 x 18 = Trees 134
Blackberries 3 x 6 = Bushes 2420
Red Raspberries 3 x 6 = Bushes 2420

Wayzata Everbearing Strawberries

Bush Type — No Runners

Under intensive irrigation we recommend the Wayzata Bush type divisions above all others. It is the favorite of about 99% of our customers.

The Gemzata easily takes second place.

Four others (all producing runners) are about equal for third place.

The Wayzata is a very large, strong vigorous plant about ten to twelve inches high the second year if it has been well fed and watered. The berries are very large and more uniform than most varieties.

The first bloom is generally the largest berry of the eight on the flower stem. Flowers are carried high so this makes it by far the easiest everbearing to pick.

The seeds are so small that they are hardly noticed. The flavor of the Wayzata is mild and sweet.

It is excellent for freezing and requires little sugar when canning.

The Wayzata is perfect flowering needing no other variety to pollinate it.

It is bush type because only two or three plants out of a hundred have any runners. Some Wayzata are semi-bush type and sell at a cheaper price as they are propagated from runner stock. These runner plants resemble the Gemzata. We recommend that the plants be set fifteen inches to eighteen inches apart in the row and that the rows be two and one half feet apart.

Plant them a little lower than they grew in the Nursery because the water will wash away the soil between the rows when using intensive irrigation which all everbearing strawberries require.

We prefer irrigation rather than mulch, and irrigate on an average every four days except when the temperature gets up above 100 degrees, then we irrigate every two days soaking the soil eight to twelve inches deep.

In porous soil watering every two days may be necessary. The Wayzata bears a good crop before July first then it takes a two-weeks rest and then starts to bear steadily until the thermometer reaches as low as 25 degrees above zero. Each picking is heavier than the previous one.

In 1946 from July 15 to November 10, we retailed 1200 quarts of Wayzata Everbearing strawberries, field run, at 50c per quart, from one fifth of an acre. At that rate you could expect $3,000.00 per acre.

Picking costs were 10c per quart, boxes cost 1½c each.

Phosphates are generally needed at the rate of two to four pounds per 100 square feet, mixed with one ounce of urea for extra yield. These should be mixed and worked into the soil. One fourth to one half pound nitrogen can be added if the soil needs nitrogen.

Occasionally a trace of zinc or copper may increase the yield 5 or 10%.

The plants can be planted in hard or loose ground. The advantage of hard ground is that it does not wash as much as the loose ground, and water soaking will generally loosen it.

Due to the big demand for bush type Wayzatas we quote the following prices:

— Wayzata Bush Type —

25 divisions	$3.50
50 divisions	6.25
100 divisions	12.00

Bush Type Wayzata Plant

Prices on Gemzata, Streamliner, Mastodon, Superfection, and Green Mountain.

25 plants	$1.00
50 plants	1.75
100 plants	3.00
Other varieties of Everbearing, 100 plants	3.00

Marshal and New Sioux June Bearing Strawberries

This Strawberry plant was put out on trial by the Extension Service of the University of Nebraska from the North Platte Experiment Station.

Under irrigation the Marshal is the largest and best producer of June bearing varieties. Keep runners off and it forms a bush.

Marshal June Bearing, per 100	$6.00
New Sioux June Bearing, per 100	3.00

Berry Plants

Berries will sometimes grow without much care, but will grow better if conditions are made favorable.

Moisture and windbreak are very essential.

Moist, fertile soil attracts earthworms which seem to benefit many plants.

I believe our soil is very good but it is often so dry that plants cannot get minerals in soluble forms. Heat, frost, and moisture will often get minerals in soluble form if they are given lots of time.

Pruning may be done in dry weather after the fruit has been picked but many prefer to prune when plants are dormant just before budding in the spring.

If the ground gets hard, common manure will help things grow and make better soil if sufficient water is used. Peat moss and wood ashes, too, are useful.

Raspberries

St. Regis Everbearing, 8 plants	$1.00
Latham Red, 8 plants	1.00
Cumberland Black, 8 plants	1.00
Boysenberry, 6 plants	1.00
Nectarberry, 6 plants	1.00
Youngberry, 6 plants	1.00
Dewberry, 12 plants	1.00
Thornless Boysenberry, each	.50
Mulberry, each	.25

Blackberries

Alfred, 8 plants	1.00
Cumberland, 8 plants	1.00

Gooseberries

Hutton, each	.50
Downing, each	.50
Native, each	.25
Currants, Red Lake, each	.40

Berry plants are all home grown.

Rhubarb

Canada Red:
No seed stalk, red and very sweet .. 2 for $1.00

MacDonald:
No seed stalk, larger than above .. 3 for 1.00

Evergreens

Arbor Vitae, 1 to 3 ft.	$1.00 per ft.
Arbor Vitae, Compacta	2.00 per ft.
Pine, Yellow or Ponderosa	.50 per ft.
Pine, White	1.00 per ft.
Pine, Mugho, each	$3.00 to $7.00
Silver Cedar, often called Silver Beauty	1.50 per ft.
Pathfinder	2.50 per ft.
Weir Scopulorum	3.00 per ft.
Blue Heaven	3.00 per ft.
Irish Juniper	2.00 per ft.
Swedish Juniper	2.00 per ft.
Norway Spruce and Black Spruce (The real Christmas trees)	1.50 per ft.
Douglas Fir	2.00 per ft.
Colorado Blue Spruce	$1.50 to $5.00 per ft.
Grafted Koster Blue Spruce, 4-5 ft.	8.00 per ft.
Red Cedar, sheared (Inverted cone shape, 4 to 6 ft.)	1.00 per ft.
Windbreak size	.75 per ft.
Nice shaped 1 ft. size	About .40
Seedlings	About $4.00 per 100

Transplanted seedlings grow better and are higher priced depending on shape and size.

Spreaders

Spreaders that are used for foundation plantings are scarce but we have a good supply.

	Width Measure
Sabina Juniper	$1.50 per ft.
Pfitzer Juniper	2.00 per ft.
Hetzi Glauca	2.00 per ft.
Bar Harbor Juniper	1.00 per ft.
Waukegan Juniper	1.00 per ft.
Badland Juniper	1.00 per ft.
Irish Juniper	1.00 per ft.
Admeribles, not over 8 inches high (Are often used for grave covers)	1.00 each

Experiments with Plant Foods And Water

SOIL PREPARATION

Conditions Change — Requirements Vary

In sandy soil the ground is loose and does not need plowing to loosen the ground. That is the reason for one-way disking and trash-farming or duck-footing. It stops erosion. Conditions seem to favor them. Most of the crops grown there are shallow rooted so that most of them are near the surface.

When trash is plowed under, it absorbs water from above and below causing the ground to dry out faster. When the trash is on top of the ground, it prevents heating and drying out and checks erosion by water and wind. Results seem to be better crops.

Summer fallowing produces large crops in dry land areas. One of the main reasons is the accumulation of moisture. The moisture rots the trash one year but seldom is enough to grow a crop the same year. Perhaps summer fallowing also gets rid of injurious insects and worms. It is quite possible that the time and weather makes needed minerals available to plants as well as nitrogen.

Heavy Ground

Contrasting Heavy Soil and Light Soil.

Heavy soil needs occasional deep plowing or loosening for many plants, although many plants like rather firm seed beds. A firm seed bed starts capillary action to work to supply moisture for the seed.

On wet soil the seed will start on top of the ground as is often seen in volunteer wheat or oats. In dry weather this does not occur.

In dry weather corn can easily be planted six or eight times its length; that is true of most seeds grown here.

Those requiring much moisture grow best on top of the ground in moist weather, some of them require shade and have a narrow temperature range. These conditions can be created here only in enclosed boxes with light, heat, and moisture regulation unless greenhouses are used.

Where rainfall annually is 60 to 100 inches, nurserymen plant trees about the same depth that they were before they were dug. In dry, well-drained ground, here, we often plant them 12 to 18 inches deeper than they were in the nursery. If trees were planted 12 to 18 inches deeper where the rainfall was very heavy, the trees would die because the

roots would fail to get sufficient air. Most of the trees that die in this area die from insufficient watering, then too, a few die because there is no windbreak.

Spraying

Most of the spraying done is useless, except for the water it contains.

When evergreens get full of spiders, give the trees a heavy sprinkling and they will take care of themselves until they are dry again. Then sprinkle again until spiders are few and far between.

When ash trees get full of borers, give them plenty of water for three or four years and they will whip the borers. Many other trees will do the same.

When cucumber bugs eat the plants, the soil has insufficient lime and perhaps water. If these are provided, cucumbers grow well, especially in well manured ground.

Many plants; such as, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, lettuce, celery, peas, beets, cherries, plums, etc., like lime. Elm, linden, and other plants like small amounts of it, although it will kill blueberries and make acid loving plants look sick.

Strawberry plants like lots of water and phosphates; nearly all trees and plants like small amounts of it.

Our soil here is rich in potash but sometimes bulbs respond to feeding extra potash.

The plants that do not respond to lime often like sulphur.

Lime

The use of lime for growing crops is over 2,000 years old in many places, yet authors seldom write about it. I consider lime the best soil conditioner I have used. I use it for control of white grub worms, eel worms, and many other bugs.

A number of years ago a manufacturer of canned foods told me he inquired from the schools of Nebraska and Iowa about growing peas. The replies came back that peas were not adapted to his locality. During the depression he talked to a truck raiser from Minnesota who said he could grow peas anywhere. He hired the truck grower at $250 per month and the results were the best peas he had ever seen.

The ground was prepared as usual except one ton of lime was put on each acre and when planted the seed was inoculated. He was well pleased to pay $150 extra per month for the knowledge and demonstration.

When I plant cucumber, squash, and pumpkin seed, I use two tablespoonfuls of lime in every hill mixed with the soil. Result: no bug trouble. I also use it for cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, lettuce, celery, beets, and onions.

Many trees; such as, elm, linden, cherry, and plum like lime in large quantities. Others like it in smaller quantities.

Warning—Do not use lime on acid loving plants; such as, blackberries and blueberries.

Sulphur

Sulphur can be used for control of bugs and worms on roses and other flowers and plants that do not like lime. Sulphur is often used for control of red spiders in evergreens. Sulphur oil sprays are used for control of San Jose Scale.

Copper Sulphate

Copper sulphate and other copper compounds can be used as a minor plant food and soil disinfectant where lime or sulphur are not used or in combination with them when used. Copper sulphate, either as a spray or plant food, will control many ailments caused by fungus. Lime, either as a plant food or spray, seems to help control lice and eating insects. For acid loving plants, sulphur often answers a similar purpose.

Plant Foods Must Be Soluble

1. Nitrogen	11. Urea	21. Silver
2. Phosphorus	12. Cobalt	22. Nickel
3. Potassium	13. Manganese	23. Lead
4. Calcium	14. Iodine	24. Aluminum
5. Magnesium	15. Zinc	25. Selenium
6. Sulphur	16. Chlorine	26. Copper
7. Sodium	17. Arsenic	27. Tin
8. Iron	18. Silica	28. Barium
9. Boron	19. Oxygen	29. Strontium
10. Carbon	20. Hydrogen	30. Molybdenum

Different kinds of plants require plant foods that are different. For example, the bean family; some varieties require much lime and other varieties grow well with little lime. Some varieties like water in large quantities, other varieties like a moderate amount.

Earthworms will kill blueberries but seem to benefit most plants.

Mushrooms can grow without any light, most plants cannot do so.

I have heard of different kinds of strawberries growing from Mexico to within the Arctic Circle.

The American Association of Nurserymen includes over 1300 nurserymen from the United States and Canada and perhaps a few associate members. I joined this association as a member several years ago.

Our aim is to beautify America and make it fruitful. We also exchange ideas, seeds, plants, etc.

Nebraska has about a dozen members. We will help you in various ways to make the Parks and Roadsides more beautiful as well as planting orchards and landscaping your home whether in town or in the country.

Our first job is to gather seed and see that it is correctly labeled and of good quality. Seed collectors help collect and distribute the seed but the growing is done exclusively by nurserymen who specialize in growing seedlings. Some of these we sell, others we transplant one or more times and sell them as trees. Sometimes we find marked variations in foliage or fruit. When we consider these variations of value, we propagate by root or twig cutting, other times by budding or grafting. Then these grafts are shaded and watered as needed and transplanted to grow larger until they are ready for sale. These trees are generally transplanted when one year old or root-cut every two years. That system forms a compact root system that can be transplanted much more readily than a seedling tree that has never been transplanted.

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